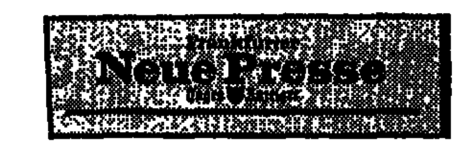
The German Tribune

Hamburg, 20 May 1969
Eighth Year - No. 371 - By Air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ...049. Experts, ... on this

Kiesinger makes the 'No revaluation' decision



To begin with it looked as though Chancellor Kiesinger was going to allow himself to be hustled into action by the advocates of swift revaluation, but the impression proved deceptive. The haste with which the Chancellor moved from one special conference to another was designed solely to bring the reluctant and the doubtful round to his point of view. In this he was clearly only partially successful.

Almost until the last moment Dr Kiesinger allowed the revaluation issue to linger on at consultation stage. He finally took it to the Kressbronn group of leaders of the coalition parties but only with the greatest reluctance did the Chancellor finally submit the matter to the Cabinet, the only body competent to come to a decision.

The refusal to revalue at short notice is thus largely the work of the Chancellor himself. In opposing the urgent demands of the Minister of Economic Affairs and the considered views of many experts Dr Kiesinger has certainly made an extremely political decision. No matter how much he may be in agreement with the Minister of Finance, Franz Josef Strauss, Chancellor Kiesinger must, in the final analysis, shoulder the immense responsibility for the decision.

The political reasons for delaying revalution are evident. Both domestic and foreign policy considerations are involved. Yet psychological motives probably also play a part in Dr Kiesinger's determined stand. He is more conscious than anyone of the accusations of irresolution and hesitancy that are levelled at him.

The Chancellor is reputed to be a waverer, a master of meditation and lengthy reflection rather than of swift, determined action. Yet it is easy to forget that a Grand Coalition Chancellor often has to juggle and use roundabout ways to come to any conclusion at all. Even so, the many doubts as to his ability to provide leadership will have made their mark on the Chancellor.

One can only suppose that at a moment of extreme tension he deliberately chose to make a resolute gesture. His decision must be respected and the official Bonn declaration makes it clear that the Chancellor's decision is respected even by those who do not share his opinions.

But the Chancellor must also realise that his strong stand can only be justified by the subsequent course of events. Crisis continues. The discrepancy between potential revaluers and potential devaluers remains for the time being unchanged. It will be hard to put an end to flourishing speculation.

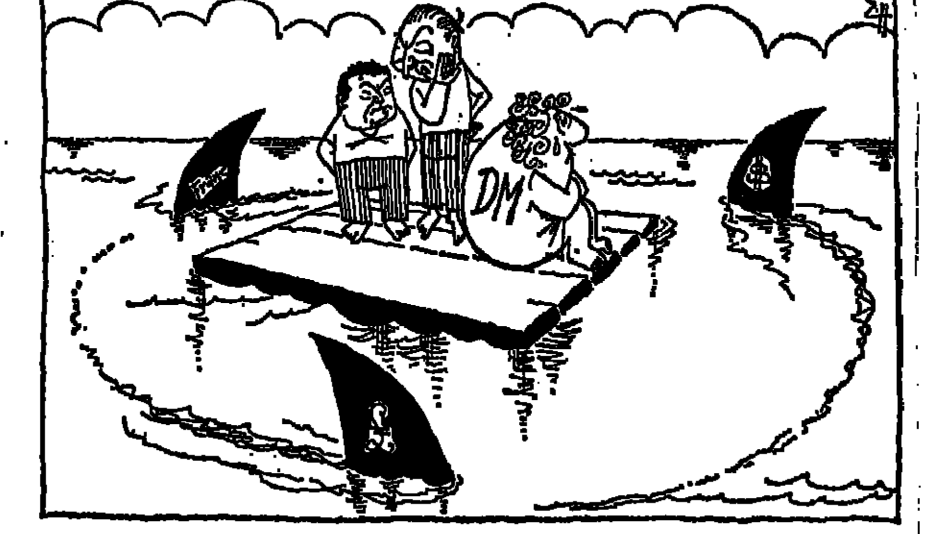
Dr Kiesinger cannot discount the possibility that he has made a mistake. What must for the moment be considered definite may in eight weeks' time again hang in the balance.

If, however, as most signs indicate, the Chancellor's declared intention was to avoid having hysterical speculation and international profiteers dictate the date and rate of Mark revaluation and instead to allow this country's interests and the need to synchronise with France to predominate, he can be sure of a great deal of support.

Dr Kiesinger's task will not, in any case be an easy one. There can be no denying a certain compulsion to act. A major success would have been achieved if this country were able to negotiate the many pitfalls and choose more or less of its own accord when to revalue. The Chancellor evidently reckons that the ground on which he is treading is firm both nationally and internationally. If it proves to have been quicksand he will be forced to yield much more of his shaky authority.

Robert Schmelzer

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 May 1969)



There's nothing to worry about!

(Cartoon: Ernst Heidemann/Frankfurter Neue Presse)

IN THIS ISSUE

Politics and the election maintain Mark exchange

Many academics and commentators are noting with disdain that party political tactics played a major role, if not the leading one in the Bonn Cabinet's decision not to revalue. As if non-political decisions were possible in a democracy and in election year at that!

Politicians who have to fight for the voters' support cannot be expected to be so naive. *The Times* of London commented with English fairness and sobriety that when all was said and done revaluation was as unpopular with the Germans during an election year as devaluation would be with the French or the British.

Christian and Social Democrats in the Cabinet naturally advanced objective economic and political arguments but this had no effect on the party political starting-pointss. Chancellor Kiesinger and Finance Minister Strauss have pledged themselves not to revalue.

They did so not only because in their view they were thus doing the best service they could both to national interests and international necessities. They also realised that their traditional voting strength among the farming and business communities would suffer as a result of the difficulties a new rate of exchange would create.

What is more, a majority of the population are suspicious of currency manipulation. Lamentable as it is that this mistrust, founded on two total inflations, also extends to revalution, which, after all, increases the value of money, and last autumn the coalition parties jointly appealed to this instinct, speculating on it in resistance to the first wave of revaluation pressure.

The Social Democrats will not banish the spectres they helped to conjure so swiftly either. This will be one of the reasons they allowed themselves to be outvoted in the Cabinet. A party that toppled a coalition government so shortly before the end of its first period in office would make itself extremely unpopular in any case The Social Democrats would have made themselves an impossible choice for many if they were to have staked all on the heresy of revaluation.

To this extent Karl Schiller was making a political mistake from the start in advocating revaluation. It would, on the other hand be most premature to maintain that the Economic Affairs Minister and the Social Democrats have come off worst.

Dr Schiller progressed from being an opponent to a supporter of revaluation because he feared he would fare even worse if he did not. He began to doubt the truth of his own forecast that price stability could be maintained even without exchange rate changes.

Schiller and his colleagues intend to use the Christian Democratic and Christian Social "no" to revaluation as an alibi and a weapon against the other two coalition parties. The Christian Democrats are obviously to be blamed for every fractional price increase in the months to come.

Kiesinger and Strauss will have until the 28 September general election to cope with the assertion, which can neither be proved nor disproved, that nothing or very little would have grown more expensive if only Dr Schiller and the Social Democrats had had their way.

At the same time, and not unskilfully, the Social Democrats have appointed themselves the most reliable watchdogs of the free market economy. It can well claim that revaluation would be more in keeping with the ideas of Dr Erhard, ex-Economic Affairs Minister and Federal Chancellor and the man held largely responsible for this country's post-war economic miracle,

Jürgen Lorenz

(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 May 1969)

Russia and the terrifying possibility of war with Red China

DIE ZEIT
WOCHENZEITUNG
FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

The Russians are now talking openly about the possibility of war with China, more openly at any rate than at any previous stage of the proceedings and far more directly than at the time of the Ussuri frontier incidents two months ago.

Something must have happened to bring these gloomy fears to the fore. Has the Kremlin reason to suspect an immediate threat or has the belligerent line been adopted solely for propaganda purposes?

No one knows what new facts the Soviet general staff has discovered about Chinese military preparations. All that is known is that the shooting on the Ussuri has prompted the Russians to reinforce their troop strength in the frontier area, from which it can be assumed that the Chinese have done the same.

At first glance the reinforcements hardly seem to justify talk of war. Yet something else has taken place since the Ussuri conflict too. The Chinese Communist Party congress began just after the crisis and led to a power struggle, according to the Soviet press.

For two weeks delegates listened to speeches, after which they took more than a further week to elect the new leadership. The struggle occurred during this final stage, the Russians reckon. Had there been no difficulties, Moscow argues, the elections would have been over sooner.

The Kremlin really did behave as though it believed a power struggle was in progress. Immediately after the shooting on the Ussuri and during the first fortnight of the party congress the Soviet Union launched a massive propaganda offensive against the frontier provocations and the whole gamut of the Peking leadership's domestic and foreign policies, bringing dozens of radio stations into play.

Changed tune

But as soon as the elections started Moscow abruptly changed its tune. Instead of a dozen or so commentaries a day only one or two were broadcast. They conjured past Chinese-Soviet friendship and occasionally even conveyed the impression of optimism about future relations between the two countries. Even references to the Mao Tse-tung clique became fewer and further between.

This would seem to indicate that information had reached the Kremlin to the effect that the congress elections were indeed the cover to a fight for power, a battle involving both the men and the policies of the future. It looked very much as though the Soviet Union wanted to influence the outcome of the elections by means of its propaganda.

The propaganda and the truce were, however, short-lived. They lasted a week. As soon as the results of the elections were made known the Kremlin returned to its old policy line as suddenly as it had departed from it. Hopes that the peace group in Peking might win or that the cut-back in Soviet propaganda might help it to win had obviously been deceptive.

The most noteworthy of latest Soviet attacks on Peking is a series of *Pravda* articles that is also being broadcast to China. In this series the risk of war is assessed and made out to be genuinely grave. *The author of the series is Konstan*tin Simonov, the well-known author. He visited the Ussuri a month after the clashes but his articles have only just been published.

Their political significance is to be found less in the descriptions of landscapes than in the "many thoughts" to which his journey gave rise. They are politically significant because no Soviet writer, not even one of Simonov's standing, would publish "thoughts" about such delicate matters without first having checked with and gained the approval of the Kremlin.

War correspondent haunted by war

Simonov was one of the most famous correspondents of the Second World War. Now, he confesses, he cannot rid himself of the idea that he will return to the Ussuri as a war correspondent.

He paints an alarming picture of the claims Mao has made over the years on Soviet and Mongolian territory and comes to the conclusion that they have in common a certain logic that augurs ill for the future.

Simonov's arguments amount to a recommendation of increased defence preparedness, but in the process he comes dangerously close to advocating a preemptive strike. He makes it clear that the Damanski islands are not the real bone of contention.

Along a common frontier extending for 4,000 miles (to which a further 2,500 miles in Mongolia must be added) "the Chinese will, in the final analysis, always find a new target," be it a new sandbank that emerges after floods or an old frontier post.

Simonov asks whether the Chinese should be allowed to hold Soviet troops to ransom for an unlimited length of time without punishment and to maintain an "atmosphere of readiness to kill."

In other words, he is asking in public what the Kremlin and the Soviet general staff must be wondering in private: how Russia is to cope with the Chinese, who can strike where and whenever they want along the entire length of an endless frontier.

Were the Soviet Union in time of peace to maintain the entire frontier in defence preparedness the strain would be enormous even without the expense of the arms race with the United States. Simonov's answer is veiled but clear.

Soviet experience shows that frontier incidents could have led to war in the past "if we had shown a lack of determination, softness or weakness." A further lesson to be learnt from the past is that a war cannot be brought to a halt once the shooting has started – "This too we must remember."

In the circumstances the Soviet Union's attitude has the force of compelling logic. The Chinese must be made to feel that every single move they make will be paid for right from the start.

Were this merely a justification of the military strike Moscow aimed at the Chinese during the second Ussuri incident it would deserve no further attention. But in the context there can be no mistaking that Simonov's line of argument also represents a threat of future measures.

The Chinese will hardly be impressed by warnings of this kind as that would amount to going down on their knees before the Kremlin. So fresh conflicts can be expected, possibly far graver clashes.

(DIE ZEIT, 9 May 1969)

Pompidou will bring to presidency change of style but not direction

Industriekurier

The bonfires lit here and there in the capital cities of Europe to celebrate General de Gaulle's resignation as the end to all difficulties in the way of European integration are a little premature.

Georges Pompidou, whose prospects of being elected the General's successor increase from one day to the next as a result of the disunity of the opposition may have bought the support of liberal Europeans centred around former Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing by verbal concessions to the idea of Europe. The foreign policy ideas M. Pompidou has so far developed, however, with the aim of extending his majority support form the orthodox Gaullists to the political centre are so non-commital that once elected the Gaullist candidate will have a free hand.

Readiness to continue building a united Europe and reconsider Britain's Common Market entry application can hardly be taken to herald a sweeping change of direction, particularly as M. Pompidou has been one of General de Gaulle's closest collaborators for the past 25 years and still affirms his determination to defend France's independence against all comers.

The change for which France's integration-minded neighbours and Common Market-minded Britons are hoping will be more a change in style than a change in political substance. As president M. Pompidou will have to pay more attention to internal and external factors than General de Gaulle needed to.

Georges Pompidou represents the conservative wing of Gaullism. This may lead to preference for Western European integration and friendlier relations with the United States rather than the vision of a Europe united from the Atlantic to the Urals.

But General de Gaulle's veto of the Americans' Trojan horse is not the only obstacle in the way of Common Market expansion. A number of objective difficulties remain regardless of the General's resignation. Britain's balance-of-payments position is still in a bad way, European agricultural policy remains a mortgage on European cooperation and Britain's orientation towards Europe remains open to doubt following Whitehall's thumbs-down for the airbus project.

EEC developments

In his last talk with General de Gaulle Chancellor Kiesinger had to admit that Common Market expansion would be more than a quantitative step. It would also be bound to affect organisation. The changeover in the Elysee Palace does not alter the fact. Indeed, General de Gaulle was all too often a convenient pretext for not getting to the bottom of the objective difficulties.

If M. Pompidou has to be careful and make compromises he will certainly have to take into account the wide section of the Gaullist movement that is personified by M. Debré, who is irreconcilably opposed to any and every concession to supranationality or surrender of sovereignty. And Michel Debré is determined to demonstrate the continuity of French foreign policy.

Klaus Huwe

(Industriekurier, 8 May 1969)

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Basic Law was drawn up by the Parliamentary Council twenty years ago on 8 May 1949. Experts, seventy in all, appointed by Federal state legislatures and West Berlin worked for nine months on this document, establishing a foundation for democratic life in the zones of Germany occupied by the Allies

Twenty years of Basic Law

CARLO SCHMIDT, FEDERAL MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL COUNCIL AFFAIRS COMMENTS

Basic Law for the Federal Republic has been effective for the past twenty years. Despite many flaws, which have become apparent during these two decades, it has proved its merits.

Flaws are found in every written constitution, whose drafters did not take Talleyrand's advice that a good constitution should be short and vague.

The drafters of Basic Law were aware of this good advice. They deliberately did not follow it because the chaos in which Nazism and defeat had plunged Germany made it impossible to follow the trend of pragmatic developments. This made a firm pattern of clear and unequivocal government essential.

It was necessary to point out clearly that this system of government was justified, not by the expediency of its mechanism. Its higher dignity was based on the knowledge that it claimed legitimacy at home and abroad. It was essential to break with everything that had since 1933, become entrenched in the minds and feelings of Germans in the way of ideological and perverted nationalism. It was also imperative, more so than had been the case during the Weimar Republic, to respect legality under the principle of legitimacy.

Legitimacy is thus defined by setting out the validity of the 'legal' order in standards, springing not from mere expdiency on even tradition but from concepts that have been awakened in the public consciousness of what constitutes man's dignity and the meaning of human life in a political community.

Here arose the first problem twenty years ago: Democratic legitimacy can only claim a democratic order when the population represented in the national assembly decides its own way of life by its own free well. The people in the Federal Republic were not in a position to do this twenty years ago. Only a segment of the German people was entitled to appoint delegates to the Parliamentary Council, which drafted Basic Law.

Besides, the forces of occupation reserved the right to approve this document. Only one political element in the country was thus involved in drafting this document. Its provisional nature was apparent.

The reason for this is obvious. A constitution which is formulated and enforced with the approval of foreign powers is a very questionable expression of national sovereignity, even when little or nothing can be said against the constitution.

It was also necessary to avoid the danger that with the emergence of "a west German nation" a "west German" national consciousness would also develop. The political concept of the Parliamentary Council was good and proper. The realisation of the concept that the Federal Republic can only be an interim solution was the only opportunity to create in the part of Germany in which democracy was to prevail, a firm, viable and free political order, and on the other hand not to do anything that might impair the reunification of Germany.

Even an interim system of government can provide instruments which are more than mere props in a given situation. To this extent the Parliamentary Council was spared intervention from the Allied powers of occupation; that is, it was a free body representing the free will of the German people.



On 8 May 1949 the president of the Parliamentary Council, Konrad Adenauer, announced in Bonn the acceptance of Basic Law. Helene Wessel is sitting on Dr Adenauer's right. (Photo: dpa)

Beyond all political differences and Allied territorial limits this people had, however, a will of its own – even beyond the Elbe and the Werra it had this will: No German nation should be allowed to exist which is not rooted in the primacy of man before the state. The state must be subject to the dictates of human rights, its law must not serve the purpose of making man a political pawn, but of making the state more humane.

It was necessary to anchor those concepts in the text of Basic Law. This document decided, therefore, that the power of government should stem from the people not in the way of plebiscite but by way of representation of the sovereign people in institutions which the people themselves directly and indirectly in free elections establish, which are reponsible to the people and especially to the laws approved by the people.

Whereas in the Weimar Constitution basic human rights were not much more than legal principles and pragmatic demands on the legislature and government whose system could be undermined by the legislators without altering the text of the Constitution, Basic Law subjects not only courts of law and executive powers to its dominion and to the legal principles on which it is based, it also subjects, as a directly valid right, the legislators to the standards of basic rights and especially to the essential norm that it is the obligation of all political bodies to respect and protect the dignity of man, and that the basis of our political community is established in inalienable and inviolable human rights.

Despite the aversion of all Germans at this time to standardising restictions on freedom of purely expedient action, the people have become aware that the state cannot afford to do anything it pleases, and that the nation which is committed to democratic rule cannot defend this rule by reverting to illigal means, which deny the basic tenets of democracy. This is a pleasant symptom, since this behaviour shows that our people knows that which integrates it into a body politic is the common will of all who wish to see human rights respected in their country.

Those who comprehend nationhood in this sense are capable of democracy. That this under prevailing Basic Law could enter the public consciousness seems to me, beyond anything that could be said in favour of, or against, the function of law and government created by Basic Law (and much can be said in favour of them) to be especially significant after these twenty years.

(Hannoversche Presse, 7 May 1969)

Bonn, temporary but still the centre of government

Originally Bonn was to be the capital of this country for only a few years. As the centre of government it is now entering its third decade. The city celebrated 10 May the twentieth anniversary of its being elected the centre of government and the city where the Bundestag would meet.

Few references are made these days to Bonn as a temporary centre of the Federal government. What was originally thought of as a centre for an interim period has long ago become an established fact on the political landscape.

Skyscrapers jab the sky in the government district. By 1972 a new administrative complex of concrete and glass will still further alter the city's appearance.

Bonn's population is expected to increase as from 1 July, when the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia is re-organised, and when the capital is integrated with Beuel, Bad Godesberg, Duisdorf, Oberkassel and a few other municipalities, from 138,000 to 300,000.

Even after twenty years as Federal capital, however, Bonn still has a doubtful status. Criticism and praise vie with each other. When on 1 September the Parliamentary Council convened conditions in Bonn were scarcely different from those prevailing in otherlong post-war towns. The decision to hold the constitutional assembly in Bonn war for a long time disputed.

Finally, however, the sixty-five drafters of Basic Law, meeting under the astonished gaze of two stuffed giraffes in the main hall of the König Museum, came together to set about the momentous task of laying the foundations for a democratic state.

When, eights months later they parted, they decided on 10 May 1949 that Bonn should be the interim centre of government. The voting was keen on this issue. Thirty-three votes for Bonn, twenty-nine for Frankfurt.

The drawbacks, which this decision brought with it, were for a long time regarded as being inevitably characteristic of a temporary seat of government. Traffic and housing problems have become intense over the past few years. The popular comment in Bonn is still that either it is raining or that the barriers are down at the level-crossings. Bundesbahn rails still split the city into two parts.

Nevertheless for old and young people in the city the future seems bright. New streets, tunnels for the Bundesbahn, a third bridge over the Rhine, a new underground and more government buildings between Bonn and Bad Godesberg are planned or are already under construction.

A central government district is to be created. Many foreigners, or new-comers to the city, complain, however, of boredom and the lack of night-life typical of a capital city.

Bonn is making great efforts, however, to shake off its provincialism, so the lie may one day be given to a foreign journalist's quip that Bonn is half as large but twice as dead as a Chicago graveyard.

(Münchner Merkur, 7 May 1969)



■ THE LAW

Penal Code reform nears completion

PRISON SENTENCING FACTORS REVIEWED

In two sittings the penal code reform Bill went through ists second and third reading in the Bundestag. The most important of these long overdue reforms were approved, and the time it took to do so was very short, considering that this is legislation of great significance, epoch-making legislation in the opinion of many.

Much praise is due to those who pioneered the reforms, urging the abolition of antiquated criminal law proceedings. Such pioneers include Gustav Heinemann, the former Minister of Justice, now President-elect, the special Bundestag commitee chaired by Christian Democrat Güde and his deputy, Social Democrat Adolf Müller-Emmert. Also the sixteen lecturers on criminal law who suggested valuable, and for the most part approved, revision to the conservative government Bill of 1962 which was brought in again unchanged after the Grand Coalition was formed.

The most significant reforms, to come into force partly on September 1, 1969, and partly on April 1, 1970, concern the abolition in certain cases of prison sentences that leave an indelible social stigma; the introduction of standard punishment for certain offences; mitigation of short prison sentences (under six months); commuting prison sentences to periods of probation (of up to two years instead of, as hitherto, nine months); and the reorganisation of preventive detention into an effective weapon against compulsive delinquency.

Certain offences the punishment of which is badly in need of revision are to be struck from the list. These include adultry and homosexuality between consenting adults. The law can only be

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

applied when it is clear that the individual's behaviour is an offence against society.

Great importance must be ascribed to the solutions offered to the problem of *short prison sentences. Some 130,000* people serve sentences of less than six months annually in prisons throughout the Federal Republic. This represents 85 per cent of all prison sentences passed.

Shorts terms of imprisonment, however, serve little purpose. In most cases they are too short to have any lasting corrective value and only spread the crime virus in overcrowded prisons.

It would be far more sensible to replace such sentences with fines, allowing for the offender's social circumstances and payable according to a procedure specified by the court. The authors of the reform Bill made a last-minute appeal to all members of the Bundestag not to agree to half measures in this matter, since these would do no good.

The special Bundestag committee recommends a minimum prison sentence of one mont . It suggests that sentences under six months should only be justified when certain factors in the offence or in the personality of the offender "recommend this course as a corrective or to confirm the law."

If a sentence of under six months is to be served, it should whenever possible be commuted to a period of probation. "Confirming the law" is a milky expression, a very dubious paragraph which ignores the fact that especially people with criminal inclinations are hardly prepared for a more secure social position by sitting out a short term of imprisonment. come into effect until the end of the next legis.ative period, on 1 October, 1973. This is the "general section" of the reform laws.

These measures include the provision of socio-therapeutic institutions for habitual criminals with serious personality disruptions, as well as for compulsive criminals who may be fitted for reintroduction to social life if given special therapeutic treatment and guidance in a medical institution; a thorough revision of the system of imposing fines, providing for "daily rates" graded according to the financial circumstances of the offender; warnings instead of probation, which is a social blemish, in the case of slight offences and if the court is convinced that this court is advisable.

Also to be enforced will be a verdict of "guilty without punishment" for offences which would normally be punished by terms of imprisonment of up to one year but in respect of which such punishment would "clearly be ill-advised." Such cases would be, for example, when a traffic offender is sufficiently punished by being himself severely injured or by having lost a near relative.

Guilt will be the determative factor. That is, no departure will be made from the nature of punishment in relation to the guilf of the individual. Guilt is understood in this context as the reproachable moral nature of the offence in relation to the individual offender.

Opinions, of course, are and will remain divided on what degree of "morality" the law can demand. The prime assumption must be that although the state cannot be indifferent it must remain neutral, and that it is the government's duty to maintain social peace.

"Resocialisation" has doubtless gained ground as a vital factor in the war on crime. Certain aspects of the reform, however, could have been stated more explicitely.

When the initiators of the new law recommend, for example, that preventive detention, elaborated upon in the reforms, should never be prescribed as an extreme, non-resocialising method of social protection if the offender has not previously been subjected to treatment in a sociotherapeutic institution, one can only agree. It should be stressed that financial considerations in this matter should be of secondary importance.

If the short prison sentence of under six months were abolished, and a more sensible decision could hardly be imagined, a great cloud would be lifted at one stroke from this country's in many ways seriously outdated system of justice. Overcrowding in prisons would be avoided. Punishment could be meted out in a more humane and sensible way.

This would also disprove the objection that a highly differentiated system of justice along modern lines would be too costly. The payment of a reasonable wage to prisoners could no longer be refused on the grounds that overall outlay on prison maintenance is too high.

Indeed, the problem of an adequate wage for working prisoners is crying out for a solution. If this concession were made, prisoners would be given the opportunity – it would, in fact, be their duty – to make recompense to the best of their ability, to provide to some extent for their families and to prepare themselves materially for the day of release, for the ever-hazardous re-entry into working life.

These problems are *very involved*, and it is time that due regard should be given to this involvement.

Ernst Müller-Meiningen jr.
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 May 1969)

Improved industrial relations for terms of employment contract

Giving notice can be more difficult than signing on. Many personnel managers are aware of this, and their awareness will be even geater if a Bill is passed that has now come up for its first reading.

This industrial law reform Bill is an advance payment on an industrial law code that has been gradually taking shape for a decade or more. What could become the basis of industrial statutes generally is in the nature of a "spring cleaning" of the existing code, if it can be called that.

The Bill proposes a number of improvements regarding the legal status of employees. It also coordinates regulations that former legislators scattered around the entire legal landscape making it almost impossible at times for anyone to keep track of them.

The essential feature of the Bill is a revision of the regulations governing dismissals. Special provisions are made for older employees and executives whose interests have not been adequatedly represented in the past on the labour market and in relation to existing legislation.

According to the law, as it now stands, notice of dismissal is invalid when it is "socially injust." In other words, when it bears no relation to any fault on the employee's part, or when it is not justifiable for business reasons.

The law also allows the employer to "buy himself free" of any employee. If serving notice is invalid, he can demand the dissolution of a contract if satisfactory cooperation with the employee in question is not to be expected in future. Such dissolution, however, costs money.

The court can instruct the employer to pay severance compensation of, at the most, the equivalent of twelve months' wages. This compensation is to be increased, by the terms of the Bill now being debated.

Employees over the age of fifty can demand up to fifteen, those over 55 can demand up to eighteen months' salary. Such is to be the adequate reward of people who have devoted long years of service to a company and are not required any longer.

The Bill also incorporates executives, who until now have been rather out in the cold, into notice-serving legislation. The executive, a Janus creature between employer and employee, did not hitherto benefit from these laws because the special relationship which bound him like an umbilical cord to the higher echelons of management made it seem inadvisable to glue him too firmly to his position.

Nor, in future, will executives be importunate with their employers. It would be more true to say that the new law makes it possible for the employer to part with the executive – if he is prepared to pay compensation. What has been an underhand procedure until now is to be made law. It is high time it was.

Employers and employees whittled around on the new laws for so long that the original lucid proposals became blurred and stilted. Hitherto the employer could terminate the existing contract and propose a new one with usually less favourable conditions. This was regarded as a legal dismissal with the result that the employee had no option but to clear out his desk or seek advice from the labour court. The present Bill has manipulated this possibility into a brew, which it is hoped will please the tastes of all concerned.

The employee can acknowledge notice served with the reservation "that the new working conditions are not socially justifiable." In other words, he can remain in his position and take his time instituting proceedings with a view to ascertaining whether the change in working conditions is socially justifiable or not.

If he wins his case the money he has lost in the meantime due to low wages will not be refunded. The new contract is valid only when the court's ruling comes into force. If the notice served on the employee was "especially unfair" earnings.

This soggy compromise solution has at least, the advantage that the employer is not forced to adopt an all-or-nothing strategy, as he was in the past. Nevertheless, he loses money, even if he wins his case.

The other purpose of the Bill is to coordinate the laws governing dismissal. Even lawyers, unless they are very well versed in industrial law, must grope around for these regulations in the Civil Code, the commercial law code, in trade regulations and the various other manuals of law in the many sectors of commercial life.

Ordinary and extraordinary dissolution of contracts is to be couched in more concise legal terminology and entered in the Civil Code. Instead of variable terms of notice, a standard period of six weeks before the end of each

Workers (labourers) can be dismissed on two weeks' notice. Depending on how long a worker has been with a company, his term of notice can be extended to four weeks.

In the case of extraordinary dismissals the Bill has refreshingly knocked some of the cobwebs out of existing legislation.

Rudolf Gerhardt
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 May 1969)

■ DEFENCE

Bundeswehr's definition problems of inner leadership

Hardly has the hue and cry about Major-General Hellmut Grashey died down but Brigadier-General Heinz Karst has become the butt of criticism. As deputy chief of staff of the army General Grashey, it will be remembered, voiced objections to the Bundeswehr's concept of inner leadership speaking to officers at the Bundeswehr's Blankenese staff college. On the whole, he reckoned, it has done the army more harm than good. General Karst, the man in charge of the Bundeswehr's education programme, has now echoed General Grashey's misgivings.

Where Grashey improvised, Karst carefully formulates, but both agree that the concept of inner leadership is self-contradictory because in practice it results in an unsoldierly army.

Willy Berkhan, Social Democratic spokesman on the Bundestag defence committee, was promply annoyed by General Grashey's comments. General Karst's views prompted Karl Wienand, parliamentary business manager of the Social Democratic Party, to declare that the General has once again cast the Bundeswehr in a poor light.

Tempers will no doubt rise as the election campaign gathers momentum but there is more to the more or less tactfully formulated worries of the professional officers and the strangely hectic reactions of the politicians than meets the eye. Evidently people from different spheres of life are talking about the same concept but mean different things. What exactly is inner leadership?

Over the years the term inner leadership, coined by Graf Baudissin, the man who more than anyone else was responsible for the formulation of Bundeswehr leadership theory, has proved a source of grave misunderstanding.

The politicians maintain that inner leadership is the embodiment of democracy in the army. Inner leadership, they feel, is the guarantee of political leadership and parliamentary control.

The majority of officers and soldiers, on the other hand, view inner leadership merely as a service catechism, a magna carta of human rights on which, depending on the attitude and temperament of the officer or other rank in question, a number of reasonable and an even greater number of useless regulations for the armed forces are felt to be based.

Last but not least, the general public reckon that inner leadership amounts to indoctrination, moral and political rearmament in the face of an equally indoctrinated opponent.

Of late, at any rate, the politicians have been confirmed in their view by the military men. Ulrich de Maiziére, inspector-general of the armed forces, recently stated that inner leadership is an inalienable principle amounting to no more and no less than total incorporation of the army into a democratic state. It is, General de Maiziére wisely added, not a static concept but is continually developed.

A number of parliamentarians accordingly feel duty bound to accuse any officer who voices criticism of inner leadership of being an unreliable democrat. The officers who voice criticism for their part fail to understand what the politicians can possibly mean. None of them, when all is said and done, want to end parliamentary control over the army.

Critics of inner leadership within the ranks of the armed forces feel under obligation to ensure that a democratic state is provided with the best army possible in the circumstances, given the financial and personnel situation. They

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

realise how much better the job could be done, wonder why and in many cases come to the conclusion that inner leadership, or at least what they understand the term to mean, is at the root of the problem.

The Bundeswehr, let it be repeated, could be better, but too many generals think about their careers and keep their thoughts to themselves. There is a shortage of qualified young officers and the ones that are at present available have lost the original idealism of their chosen profession.

Almost as much complaining goes on in officers' messes as among the other ranks and there can be no doubt that neither shortage of money nor the equipment (which in any case is good) nor dissatisfaction on the part of the recruits is to blame. An army that is dissatisfied would be tolerable; an army that really feels in a bad way is not.

When it is obvious that the practice does not live up to the theory politicians ought to allow soldiers the right to think about improvements to inner leadership. That is what officers should be doing anyway.

Year after year thousands of young people gain first-hand knowledge of the armed forces and what makes them tick. Nowhere else does a member of the general public come into such close contact with the state. The net outcome of thousands of millions of Marks of expenditure must not be that the conscript returns to civilian life with the impression that the services are mediocre and boring.

In discussing what in the present situation is in order and what needs improving the one side, the conservative side, must not behave as though the Bundeswehr can be run on the same lines as Hitler's Wehrmacht or the Kaiser's Reichswehr. Soldiers are citizens in uniform and even in uniform they have the right to be respected as citizens.

The other side for its part must not forget that not only discipline but also the self-confidence and prestige of the armed forces depend on firm leadership.

The real danger is not that the army might march its way out of democracy but that democracy may be too poorly represented by the army it has set up.

Hermann Renner
(DIE WELT, 2 May 1969)

Schröder speaks of military's status in a democracy

Defence Minister Gerhard Schröder commented on the inner leadership debate in a speech delivered to Bundeswehr officer cadets in Munich on 5 May. Without specifically mentioning current events Herr Schröder distinguished between inalienable principles of inner leadership and aspects that are subject to further development and adaptation. He announced the intention of adapting the concept of inner leadership to changing circumstances.

According to the Minister the inalienable principles of inner leadership are:

– supremacy of political over military leadership,
– integration of the armed forces into the free constitutional state,
– the citizen in uniform model, or better (according to Gerhard Schröder) that of the citizen as soldier,
– constitutional guarantees of freedom of personality even in the special state of dependence that membership of the armed forces represents,
– respect for the rights of the individual even within the framework of the necessary principle of order and subordination,
– the Geneva convention and other international agreements as a binding element of military rules and regulations.

The following points, the Minister stated, are subject to further development and adaptation to the prevailing conditions:

– the forms of military leadership of men that call for a combination of military order and freedom, of authority and responsible subordination, of thought and experience. of community forces can individual rights, always in relation to the aim in view,
– the forms of training and education that must take into account both the military objective and the degree of technology applied, training that has a specific purpose need not be particularly formal and is dependent on the latest concepts of warfare.
– the style of leadership that has to reconcile tradition and the requirements of the presents, taking into account both the sociological situation of society and the need for disciplined and combat-ready fighting units that feel themselves to be a part of the whole,
– promotion regulations that do not smack of privilege and are in line with an open society,
– forms of political activity that take into account the values proclaimed in the Federal Republic of Germany's Basic Law without, however, adversely affecting the army's fighting strength,
– forms of organisation selected for efficacy but always reconcilable with the supremacy of politics.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 May 1969)



Gerhard Schröder, Defense Minister, speaking to non-commissioned officers from France, Switzerland and the Federal Republic at a meeting of the European Congress of Non-Commissioned Officers (Photo: dpa)

New leadership research institute

Defence Minister Gerhard Schröder aims by means of a new research institute to bring the principles of inner leadership in the Bundeswehr up to date and add weight to their application in the armed forces by means of improved training.

On 1 May a Defence Ministry spokesman in Bonn stated that a scientific institute for training and education of the armed forces was set up on 1 April in Heide, near Siegburg, not far from Bonn.

The institute, which already employs sixteen specialists in various arts subjects, is to engage in basic research on all aspects of education and training of the officer corps, particularly in respect of inner leadership. Staff are also to teach at the various Bundeswehr colleges, in particular the Koblenz college of inner leadership.

The Ministry hopes that the institute will make a lasting contribution towards greater integration of the armed forces into the general public, improve cooperation between the Bundeswehr and the academic world (one of the reasons why a site between Bonn and Cologne universities was chosen) and lay the groundwork for the three-stage academic officer training plan. (DIE WELT, 2 May 1969)

DRAMA

Fifty years of theatre at Bochum

PLAYHOUSE FOR INTELLECTUAL DEBATE

Bochum is in festive mood. It was fifty years ago, on 15 April 1919, that the *Bochum Schauspiel* opened with a performance of Grillparzer's tragedy *Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen* (The Waves of the Sea and of Love).

In this country five decades is not really a great age for a theatre and not necessarily an occasion for rapturous celebrations. There are some much older theatres and orchestras with richer traditions (the Bochum Symphony Orchestra is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary at the same time).

But Bochum is a special case. During the past fifty years the city theatre has created more theatrical history than other companies have in twice the time. One only needs to think of the concentrated theatre provided during Saladin Schmitt's era and of the inspiring productions by his successor, Hans Schalla.

These two names are inseparably linked with the significance of the Bochum theatre; these two forged the theatre's style they established its reputation and maintained it with rare continuity.

During the fifty years of its existence Bochum theatre has only had two directors, and this too is one of its peculiarities. On the whole, directors tend to come and go much more frequently in this country Saladin Schmitt directed the Bochum company for thirty years, and for the past twenty years Hans Schalla has been the energetic "boss."

However, during the jubilee celebrations a third name should not be forgotten: the person in question always remained in the background and is virtually unknown to the general public, but in the last analysis the Bochum theatre, orchestra and art gallery must thank him for their existence and high reputation.

Wilhelm Stumpf was a city councillor and head of the cultural department and shortly after the First World War, when

most people in the Ruhr had other worries, he took the initiative and encouraged local cultural activities.

With diplomatic skill and untiring energy, he campaigned for the founding of a city theatre with its own ensemble; he brought Saladin Schmitt to Bochum and during the first few difficult years courageously backed up the director. Similarly, he promoted the Bochum Symphony Orchestra and in 1919 appointed Rudolf Schulz-Dornburg as conductor.

Enlarged photographs of Saladin Schmitt and Hans Schalla are on display in Bochum shop-windows. And quite rightly so; for the brought to fruition the plans of the cultural enthusiast, Wilhelm Stumpf, in a way which attracted attention, surprise and finally admiration far beyond the city itself.

In Bochum Saladin Schmitt made a highly significant contribution to German theatre, particularly through his cycles of classical plays. Between 1927 and 1941, on six or seven consecutive days he staged the most important dramas by Goethe, Schiller, Kleist, Grabbe, Grillparzer and Hebbel as well as Shakespeare's dramas.

The productions were chiselled and powerful. Several years of preparation were needed for each "festival," during which time Schmitt proved to be an exemplary trainer of actors and ensemble-builder.

Saladin Schmitt died in 1951 at the age of 67. His last production on the Bochum stage was *Cymbeline* for the Shakespeare festival in the summer of *1949; this was one of the most important* and interesting renderings of this play in this country.

Hans Schalla, at the time a producer under Gründgens in Düsseldorf, was appointed his successor. Schalla was then 45 years old and it was not an easy or simple, but an extraordinarily involving heritage which awaited him in Bochum.

At first glance the appointment may seem surprising and strange. It is difficult to think of a more marked contrast than Schmitt and Schalla. Saladin Schmitt, a cousin of Stefan George, came from the world of literature and of theatrical theory. He regarded diraction of the theatre primarily as an educational responsibility.

Schalla, on the other hand, had concentrated on comedies. The change of style at Bochum theatre was correspondingly radical (justifying the courageous decision by the council as a far-sighted cultural measure).

Today the theatre is no longer concerned with educative functions, but with a fundamental protest against the world as it really is, with highlighting the sick state of society.

Muses' temple

For Professor Saladin Schmitt, the theatre was a temple of the muses, infused with the sonorous pathos of classicism. For Hans Schalla – to use his own words – it is "an active, intellectual weapon." And he obtains this weapon not so much from the ideological implications of the material, but from his own dynamism.

Thus he replaces the ceremony of his predecessor by dynamic intensity, and convincing comedy, by expressive dynamism, pregnant symbolism and scenic poetry. He has turned the temple of the muses into a place for intellectual debate. Schalla has said that he is not so much concerned with rejecting old or false values, but with establishing new values.

With this criterion in mind, Schalla has continued to stage the classics – particularly Shakespeare and Schiller, but also Hebbel, Büchner, Grabbe, Strindberg and Wedekind – in his own, modern way by updating them withour using cheap effects to give them contemporary relevance. He reveals their permanent topicality sensitively and rationally.

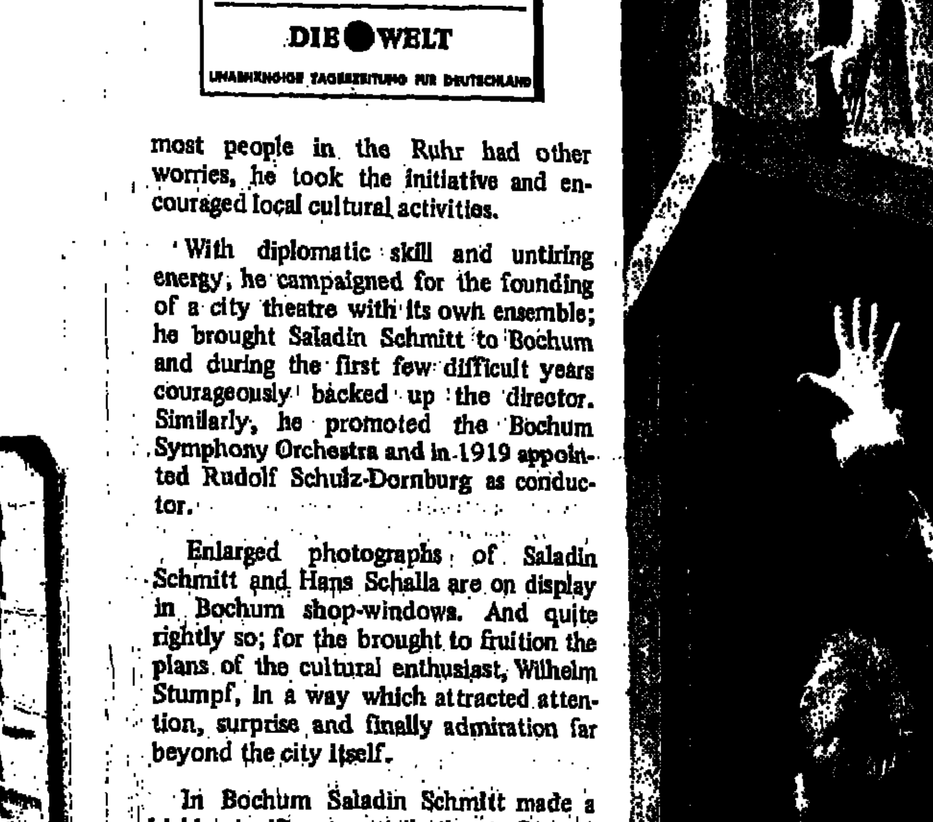
And so Schalla began his period as director with two Shakespeare plays which Saladin Schmitt had not produced at Bochum, *Measure for Measure* and *Macbeth*. But right from the start he did not give preference to the classics, to the neglect of contemporary international drama.

He was one of the first producers to stage Ionesco, for example, when the French playwright had no prospects of success in this country. The triumph of the Bochum company with Sartre's *Le Diable et le Bon Dieu* at the Paris Théâtre des Nations in 1956 is also unforgettable.

This was a triumph for the ensemble and above all for Hannes Messemer, a point which indicates another aspect of the continuity of the Bochum theatre: as in Saladin Schmitt's time, it has remained an excellent place for the promotion of ensemble work and of young actors.

Eo Plunien
(DIE WELT, 17 April 1969)

Hyse's lyrical 'Romeo and Juliet'



The balcony scene in Bochum's 'Romeo and Juliet' with Gerhard Garbers and Hildegard Schmahl as the star-crossed lovers (Photo: Presseamt Bochum)

The premiere of Hans-Joachim Heyse's new production of *Romeo and Juliet* at the Bochum theatre certainly lived up to expectations. The production which was mounted as part of this year's Shakespeare season was also a highlight of the Bochum Festival at present in progress.

Once again the liverly ensemble tradition at Schalla's theatre was in evidence in this difficult play which tragically combines family rivalry, passion and death wishes with fatalistic chance. The translation by Rudolf Schaller, the Soviet Zone Shakespeare researcher who works in Schwerin, was based on the first printed editions of the play; both the verse and the prose are gritty, modern and eloquent.

Heyse captured the tone of the translation and with vivacity, sensitivity and urgency developed the action lightly but with discipline.

Max Fritzsche's set consisting of a suggested interior with movable walls in front of a shimmering, reddish gold metal backdrop was probably intended as a symbol of the irreconcilable enmity of the Montagues and Capulets. Within this cumbersome, styglised Renaissance framework the happiness of the young lovers is soon threatened by premonitions of death.

Nevertheless, the humourous interludes are not neglected – in the scenes with the nurse, a tubby matchmaker portrayed by Tana Chanzara with lively, but occasionally overplayed comedy; in the boisterous skirmishing amongst the pugnacious youths of Verona, whose first street battle lacked the precision of spontaneity.

Klaus Barner as Mercutio, a hothead and mocker of brilliant charm, constantly provokes with the impetuosity of *Lebenslust* and is suddenly sobered when Tybalt's fatal thrust wounds him, *thereby* altering Romeo's fortune as *well*.

Romeo, Mercutio's friend, is played by Gerhard Garber: blonde, youthfully frank, his rising passion combined with shyness and developing into rapturous sensitivity and then to wild despair.

Certain moments stick in the mind: for instance when Romeo, still quite overcome by his first encounter with Juliet at the Capulets' masked ball (this scene is carefully choreographed to the muted lute music composed by Dieter Schönbach, presses himself against the garden wall, to wait for Juliet, hiding from his friends who are looking for him.

Hildegard Schmahl as Juliet is the enchanting star of the evening. Her performance is almost a farewell for she is going to join Barlog's company in West Berlin where she will no doubt delight everyone.

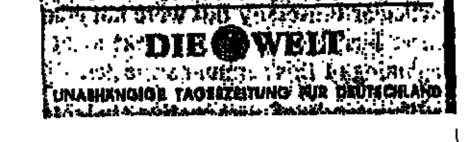
She started her career in Bochum. Two years ago she gave a charming performance of Gretchen. Her Juliet, though no longer a naive 14-year-old child, has a sweet maturity embodying astringent young beauty. Her inpired yet reserved "Gallop apace ..." soliloquy of her certain love in the beautiful balcony scene.

Without indulging in sentimentality, Hildegard Schmahl and her young partner embody the emotions of their generation in the passionate encounter in Father Lawrence's cell (Friar Lawrence, who can scarcely bring himself to perform the ceremony, is played by Kurt Strehlen), in the switch from joy to sadness, the final farewell after the marriage night, the despair and the determination to die. Thus, even the almost unstageable melodrama of the scene in the crypt, when the apparently dead Juliet awakes, is acceptable.

Gerd Vielhaber
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 April 1969)

THINGS SEEN

Hanover's art sales compete with Munich's well-established auctions



Many dealers and private collectors from Portugal, Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, France, Italy and America flew into Hanover for the city's first art auction. A group in Munich chartered a plane to visit not the industrial fair but its rival artistic event.

The organisers had made their preparations well. It was reported that 36 directors of museums and public art collections at home and abroad would attend the opening. Some 51,000 personal invitations were sent out.

One week before the opening, 1,600 catalogues had been sold, as well as 2,000 tickets.

The opening was uneventful, apart from the fact that because of the danger of student demonstrations the initial ceremonies were not held in the School of Art. Brockstedt from Hamburg sold fifty pieces for 50,000 Marks on the first day. Two 1840 Berlin vases from Klewer were bought by a Berlin museum.

Kratz, also from Hamburg, sold great quantities of silver priced between 3,000 and 8,000 Marks; as well as writing desks worth 25,000 Marks to foreign dealers. Kratz was obliged to dispatch a lorry for more supplies.

Most other dealers were doing as well. Schürmann, the carpet specialist from Cologne, was the only dealer not to report new customers. One of his choice exhibits was an Indian carpet made in 1700 or thereabouts. But Schürmann had no reason to be alarmed. He knows that his circle of customers will always be small.



Gothic limestone statue of Saint Catherine

On the opening day, almost 6,000 visitors were counted, slightly more than the record for such events held by the Munich "German Art and Antiques Fair" held annually at the end of October. This is the largest national fair in Europe.

First indications were that the Hanover event was an attempt to take some of the wind out of Munich's sails in the art sector.

Munich has become the national stronghold of the antique trade. The German Fair – this year the fourteenth will be held – was originally planned as a mobile event, but the Munich dealers were never called upon to pack their cases.

A tapestry produced in 1689 at Brussels (Photos: Katalog)

Nevertheless, Munich is at a disadvantage in many ways. The city is not centrally situated. The fair's autumn schedule is rather unfortunate since the main stream of tourists has dried up by then.

Also the distractions are many. There is much hurly-burly, much junk and, of course, the Haus der Kunst, that millennial abomination in which every year the dealers congregate.

Hanover is not dominated by Munich art sources. Of these there are sixteen, as against 69 in Munich. In other ways too Hanover has decisive advantages over its southern counterpart.

True, the space available – 270,000 square feet – is a thousand less than in Munich, and there is room only for seventy stands, as compared with 120 in the Haus der Kunst. But the furniture and paintings on sale in Hanover are worth about thirty million Marks, ten million more than the items listed at the German Fair.

The jury which must approve every object in Hanover before it can go on display is clearly more stringent than the Munich art commission. The quality of the objects on sale is undoubtedly very good.

Few items are suspect, nothing (except perhaps a few third-rate paintings showing grazing cows) has the cloying sweetness of accomplished kitsch. Also, the stands unlike those in Munich, are not crammed full. There is room to breathe, as it were.

A Madonna and Child

The Berlin Gobelin expert, Bodenheim, presented objects worth one and a half million Marks. The centrepiece was a Madonna with Child, dated 1540, from Brussels.

Klewer, from Berlin, offered an aristocratic cabinet (1720-30) priced 62,000 Marks. Lockner from Würzburg came with a fine collection of 1500 Italian chairs as well as a portrait of a princely mistress in a topless gown, painted by a mid-sixteenth-century Dutch master. At least, it is attributed to him. Huelsmann from Hamburg offered splendid Stade and Swedish silver.

Heuser, from the same part of the country, had one of the finest stands. Heuser confined himself to Jugendstil, especially glass. His vases cost 8,000 Marks, on average.

A Tutzing dealer in musical antiques, Schneider, asked 7,500 Marks for an 1810 southern German piano which is still in excellent condition. Schneider sold Hugo Wolf's song *An die Geliebte* to an American for 8,500 Marks.

Also for sale was a first impression of Mattheson's *Vollkommener Capellmeister*, written in 1739. One hundred years later Richard Strauss's teacher presented it, with a personal dedication, to his fifteen-year-old "talented and aspiring" pupil. Schneider also hoped to sell a Stradivari complete with pedigree for 120,000 Marks.

Art from Mexico

The Mexican art on display was impressive Also an equine figure-head of British origin going for 18,000 Marks. Yeganeh from Frankfurt offered golden jewelry from Izmir dating from the fourth century B.C. Price tag - 80,000 Marks.

Smaller treasures were to be had for less money. Bridal jewelry of the Bakuba in the Congo sold for 35 Marks. It was collected by Kegel-Konietzko, a Hamburg dealer who spends five years at a time touring Africa replenishing his stocks of native art.

Klaus von Francheville, one of the initiators of the sale, offered valuable old prints at reasonable prices.

Wide range of modern art is included

The Hanover art fair has more scope than its Munich counterpart. Modern art is admitted, a wide range being presented by Brusberg and Brockstedt.

Brockstedt begins around 1900 with Jugendstil vases and Franz von Stuck (*Die Sünde*, 1895) and ends with Leonor Fini whose pictures cost abour 100,000 Marks. The Hanover sale profits from its external layout, the Orangerie and galleries of Herrenhaus Castle.

Geographically, the sale is well situated. By car, Hanover is only two hours from Hamburg and the Rhine and Ruhr.

The fair also profits from the fact that it is held at the same time as the industrial show that draws a half a million people representing enormous buyer potential. It was wise of the organisers to allow trading until eleven o'clock.

A granary door made by the Dogon tribe of West Africa

The local associations of the north, including West Berlin, have started something in Hanover that will cause Munich's art salesmen to sit up and take notice, unless they want to be outclassed. In view of the risk of such keen competition, it was nor surprising that the Bavarians were at first very opposed to the Hanover scheme

The organisers are now, however, avoiding the word "competition." They are talking of one fair complementing the other.

Munich has the advantage of being an old institution. It was also noted that fifty per cent of the exhibitors at Hanover and Munich are identical. These will hardly want to launch a campaign against themselves.

In the matter of "performance," however, Hanover seems to have stolen the march in many ways on Munich. Hanover is a pendant to the Munich event. It has a corrective function which is bound to have an impact on the organisation of the Munich sale.

Inevitably, it will also have an impact on the industrial fair. Quite often the telephone in the central office of the art show rings when directors X and Y are missing at the industrial fair. Are they perhaps in Herrenhausen?

Usually, it is found that they are.

Ulrich Schnapauff
(DIE WELT, 30 April 1969)

■ EDUCATION

Too many young people for too few university places

The number of pupils who, having passed their school-leaving examinations, wanted to study a particular subject at a particular university but were not granted places has never been so great as at the beginning of this summer semester.

Thousands of prospective students received the following laconic reply to their applications: Because of limited admissions, we are not accepting any new students for such-and-such a subject this summer.

It was not only prospective doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons who were turned down – in these subjects the proportion of rejected and accepted candidates has for some time been three to one Potential psychologists, chemists, biologists, physicists and mathematicians as well as aspiring arts and technical students were also rejected.

A statement published by the Federal Republic Vice-chancellors' Conference indicates that, apart from law faculties and a few departments at technical universities, there is virtually no major subject for which limited admissions do not apply at, at least, one university and usually at several universities.

It can be prophesied with absolute certainty that in future the number of school-leavers rejected by the universities will continue to increase. The politicians responsible for education at Federal and state levels have known this for a long time; but they have not dared to say so in public.

Under no circumstances will the extension and establishment of universities keep pace with the rapidly increasing number of prospective students, which is expected to double by the mid 1970s.

However the matter is viewed the gap between the supply of and demand for university places is bound to widen during the next few years. The ominous clause limiting admissions, which the vice-chancellors regard as a necessity but which could not solve the problem of over-crowding, may become a permanent regulation in some faculties; in addition, it looks as though this clause may become total in the sense that the universities will have to close their doors completely to newcomers. By the mid or late 1970s tens of thousands, not merely thousands, of school-leavers will be unable to go to university.

This is certainly not a pleasant prospect. But what is worse is that the limitation on admissions is virtually being written into the constitution through the Financial Reform Bill. Of course, this interpretation which is often put forward in university circles is exaggerated.

But it is correct in the sense that the problem of limited admissions will be increased and made more urgent through the Financial Reform Bill if the financial levelling-out between the financially strong and weak Federal states is inadequate

According to the new version of Article 91a of Basic Law the government and states would be jointly responsible for planning university extensions and new universities, and would finance these projects on a fifty-fifty basis – as far as financing university building is concerned, this system has applied in practice for some years because of an administrative agreement.

In practice, the Federal government includes a specific sum for university building in its medium-term financial planning and in the budget. University projects in the various states are financed from this annual sum on the condition that the state provides half of the money required.

However, past experience has already shown that the financially weak states are not always in a position to raise these complementary funds. And so for this very reason the 730 million Marks originally earmarked for university expansion this year by the Federal government has had to be cut to 560 million Marks.

There are no indications that the handicap affecting the financially weak states will be eliminated in the immediate future. Special, horizontal financial levelling which would provide the missing funds for university expansion and for other community tasks (as suggested by the Troeger Commission), comes up against the greed and self-interest of the financially strong states.

In all probability the result will be that Schleswig-Hostein, Lower Saxony, Rhineland Palatinate and the Saar will not be able to keep pace with university expansion in the other seven states. These states already categorise "non-academic" colleges as "academic" by introducing the promotion and inauguration regulations so as to obtain more Federal subsidies.

Consequently the four financially weak states will be forced to implement the emergency measure of limiting admissions sooner and more drastically. And the resulting discrepancies at universities throughout the country will drive prospective students towards the universities in the financially strong states, which in turn may induce these states to follow the example of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria and to give preference to young people from their own state.

These are the indisputable, gloomy prospects. Is it really too late to appeal to the rich Federal states and ask them to approve more effective financial levelling in favour of the poorer states? Or is there anyone in this country who seriously thinks it would be a relief if limited admissions became total during the next decade? (DIE WELT, 24 April 1969)

Research innovations at Bochum University

During the few years since it was founded, Bochum University has often attracted attention because of its unconventional working methods. A group of law students recently reported on a new and obviously successful experiment.

Before the beginning of the last winter semester Professor Ingo von Münch, professor of corporate law, formed a research group consisting of five male and female students and called in question the thesis that students' primary task is to learn and that they should not and cannot take an active part in research.

The students, who were all in their sixth semester, had previously proved their abilities in classes and seminars. The basic idea was to allow them to work largely independently outside the scope of regular seminar work.

Professor Münch simply provided a choice of subjects for the students to investigate and his assistant Pappermann acted as tutor but limited himself to giving bibliographical advice and advising on the style and construction of the papers so that they were suitable for publication.

The trick, if such a word can be used in the academic world, was that the students were given a subject to work on which affects them personally and hence stimulated their researching zeal.

Two of the papers dealt with the presence of the police on the university campus and the legal problems of spontaneous student demonstrations. The other three papers dealt with problems which repeatedly arise during election campaigns: renting accommodation, advertising by political parties and the influence of the Federal Press and Information Office through its own advertising campaigns.

In the meantime another group of students at Professor Münch's institute has started a research project. This team will investigate the legal standing of Nazi lecturers and the Nazi student union during the Hitler period. In addition, the events leading up to a sentence by the Reich court because of an offence against the 1935 Act for the Protection of German Blood are to be reconstructed.

The papers which have been published so far already indicate that undergraduates can make a contribution towards research. All the students who have participated in these projects agree that this research work could invalidate the partially justified contention of students that they are forced into the role of passive recipients of knowledge.

The second observation arising from this experiment is even more important. People at Bochum think that student participation in research – naturally within the limits of their capabilities can help to clarify the relationship between staff and students, possibly with a more productive result than can be expected through equal participation in administration, which is at present being included in numerous university reform bills.

The opportunity for students to have their own academic papers published also increases their enthusiasm for their studies. Moreover, the Bochum experiment is proof of the abilities of small research groups, although it certainly cannot solve the problems of the large faculties with all their attendant difficulties.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 April 1969)

From opera singing to medicine

Walther Ludwig, the 67-year-old singer and world-famous Mozart interpreter who lives in West Berlin and until recently was a professor at the city's Music College, has now become a doctor. A few weeks ago Ludwig took his final medical examinations at the Free University in West Berlin.

He started his medical studies at the age of 62 – "when I had passed the zenith of my career as a singer" – but even as a young man he had wanted to become a doctor; however, inflation upset his plans. After taking a holiday, Ludwig intends to start working on his doctorate soon. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 April 1969)



Teachers produce their own teaching films

During a one-week course a group of techers from all parts of the Federal Republic tried to produce their own films for science lessons. The encouraging results of this project were a surprise even to the organisers, the Federal committee for schools' photography.

On the basis of the experience gained during this course, the teachers now hope to join the discussion about closed-circuit television for schools. According to Josef Heun, director of the Hesse state government photographic bureau, small-screen films have a number of advantages: the cameras can be manipulated more easily, it is easier to process to raw material, and the technical possibilities are considerably greater.

But above all it has been shown that even teachers with little practical experience can make instructive, teaching films. Films enable them to show small objects to the whole class; complicated experiments can be repeated as many times as necessary.

However, the organisers of this course

Frankfurter **Neue Presse**

set themselves even higher aims. In this way they hope to make a small contribution towards overcoming the shortage of teachers – which is particularly acute in scientific subjects. And last but not least, they stress that, by comparison, the costs of producing small-screen films are low.

In view of the experiences exchanged at this course, Gerd H. Boettger, chairman of the teachers' union's film, radio and television committee, has suggested that teachers should make their own small-screen films instead of introducing closed-circuit schools' television.

At the very least, teachers should be drawn into discussions on this subject because the possibility of retaining copies, exchanging films and the question of costs are definite arguments in favour of small-screen films.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 April 1969)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

'Economy is in the pink of condition,' says Schiller

"Our economy is in the pink of condition," Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller declared at the opening ceremony of this year's Hanover Fair. He had little time for the world "miracle," the Minister noted, but reviewing developments over the past eighteen months he felt there was every justification for talking in terms of a miracle of production.

In the first four months of this year industrial production exceeded the expectations of even the wildest optimists. "The increase of 17.5 per cent (over the corresponding period last year) was, moreover, accompanied by a mere six-per-cent increase in hours worked. The remainder represents an increase in industrial productivity," Dr Schiller pointed out.

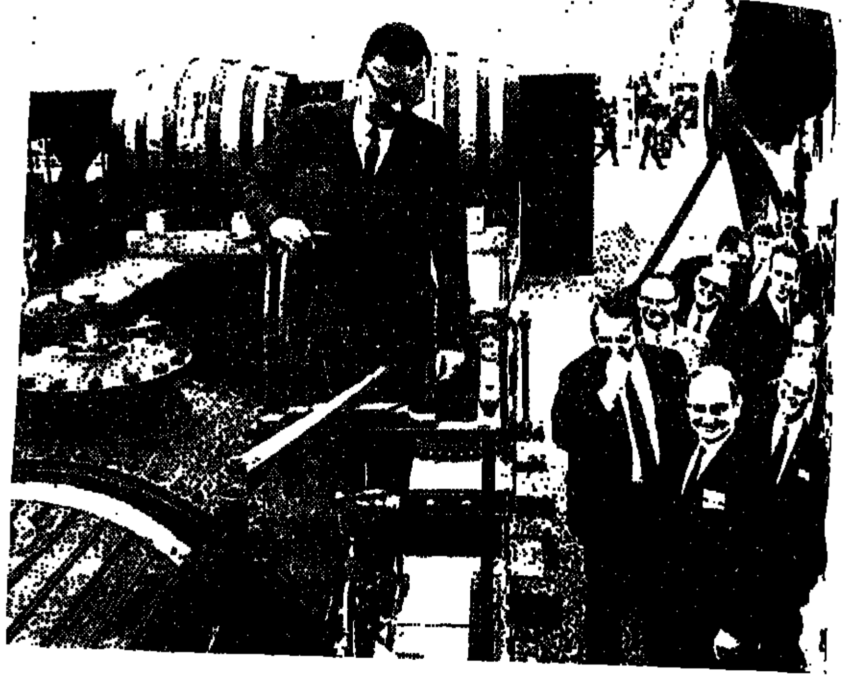
In view of expansion investment and the resulting increased flexibility of the range of industrial production the Federal government would, the Minister reckoned, soon be in a position to revise the 4.5 per cent growth in real terms forecast in the annual economic report. "The way things are at the moment we can expect five to 5.5 per cent growth in real terms this year."

This year's Hanover Fair was opened by an Economic Affairs Minister who refrained from even the slightest hint of gestures of victory. He stressed the achievements of management "on the productivity front in the important battle for price stability" and had a good word to say for the trade unions' outlook on wages policy and on extremist tendencies.

Spokesmen for the exhibitors confirmed that the Minister's forecast last year of the 1969 Hanover Fair being a fair of purposeful progress along economic heights without the slightest sign of overstrain had been borne out. Dr Schiller made a further forecast of the likely state of the economy next spring.

In economic terms, he declared, the 1970 Hanover Fair will be a fair of progress across a plateau but on higher, broader and safer foundations and if economic achievements are converted into social policy measures further progress will have been made in the direction of a genuinely open society of adult industrial citizens on a steady growth trail along which order books are neither empty nor overfull.

The Minister again specially defended the foreign trade safeguards introduced. He reckoned to know for a fact that most firms had coped either well or reasonably well with the four-per-cent export surcharge. "Had it not been for our November 1968 decision," Dr Schiller stated, "the home market for capital goods would have been swept bare by foreign demand. In the medium term the investment cycle would have been so adversely affected that massive counter-reactions and a fresh downswing would have been on the cards."



Karl Schiller, Minister of Economic Affairs, opened the Hanover Fair this year. Thirty-one countries took part in the event with over 6,000 stands. Karl Schiller tried to start an ancient railway engine — without success. (Photo: dpa)

In this annual address, which has generally been given a good reception this year, the Minister went on for the first time to gain public applause for the programmatic statement that with the present boom the time has come for progressive, dynamic structural policy. The applause grew even louder when Dr Schiller added that government structural policy must on no account develop into detailed planning.

The aim of regional planning must be solely to encourage industry to expand in certain sectors. "Make use of the upswing," the Minister appealed, "for additional investments in the Ruhr, the Saar, the zonal border, the Bavarian marches and above all in West Berlin."

Structural changes, he noted, also make their presence felt in mergers. It was incorrect to assume that Karl Schiller spent all his time fashioning monster companies. There could be no question of merging entire industries into a single unit except in three exceptional cases.

A single holding company for the Ruhr coalfield has been set up in order to make the industry competitive on a long-term basis, a joint planning concern has been established for the aerospace industry and a joint supply organisation has been mooted for the oil industry.

Larger markets and technological progress do, in principle, make larger management units necessary but their very size puts them under an obligation to keep up competition. Future requirements will also exist for an even larger number of small and medium-sized firms too.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 April 1969)

Monetary problems take first place at Hanover Fair

Boom conditions are everywhere in evidence at Hanover. Against the markedly commercial background of the Hanover Fair, one of the world's major industrial events, visitors cannot fail to notice the difference.

Last year this international gathering was dominated by the issue of whether the economic upswing that was then in the process of gaining momentum would last any length of time. This year the main worry appears to be what must be done to avoid overheating of the economy.

Economists, managements and customers consequently have mixed feelings about Hanover this year. Much as everyone is delighted by the boom, there is equally widespread anxiety about the economic brakes that will be inevitable if the economy does boil over.

Worries such as these put a damper on the general optimism, even if the damper seems to have little effect.

Monetary problems, delivery dates, prices, cooperation between firms and the technological and educational gaps are the main topics discussed at this year's fair, though the intensity with which they have been discussed varies from one sector to another.

The monetary problem clearly leads the field. It is generally felt that this country's foreign trade position, its enormous exports successes and the negative balances of payments of many trading partners will make a revision of exchange rates inevitable, even though the Federal government may not have to act unilaterally.

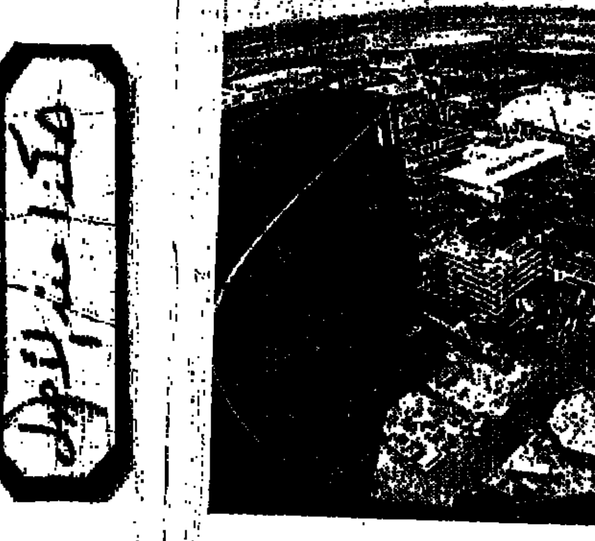
Even before the traditional succession of industrial press conferences an industrial spokesman warned: "On no account must Mark devaluation be mentioned. Issues of such complexity should not be the subject of open discussion on the market square."

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller, a man who is popular with and highly regarded by industry, more so than any Social Democratic politician before him, can see at Hanover that this economic policies have proved an outstanding success.

More attention should be paid to the appeal he made to managements in the opening address of the Fair not to rest on their laurels during the upswing but to develop proposals of their own for reform of today's industrial and labour set-up.

Coping with boom conditions without getting one's fingers burnt may well prove even more difficult than recovering from a recession. As the Minister stood in the cab of the historic Adler steam locomotive of 1835 a young businessman took the opportunity of giving him a piece of advice. "Don't brake," the spectator shouted, "steer!"

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 28 April 1969)



Not a moon shot, but a view of the Hanover Fair from the Hermesturm taken by a wide-angle lens (Photo: dpa)

Patolichev and Schiller talk trade

Industrial and trade relations between this country and the Soviert Union were discussed at a recent working lunch by Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev.

The talks, which took place at Dr Schiller's invitation during the Hanover Fair, represented the first official contacts at Ministerial level between the two countries since 1955.

Since 1963 trade between this country and the Soviet Union has carried on without the benefit of a trade agreement. The Soviet Union refused to renew the agreement that expired on 31 December 1963 because of an embargo placed by this country on the sale of pipeline to Russia. The embargo was lifted in 1966.

Despite the lack of a trade agreement trade between the two countries has been most satisfactory over the past few years.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 April 1969)

HANOVER FAIR

The Hanover Fair, the world's leading industrial exhibition, this year featured nearly 6,000 exhibitors, a new record. It offered such a range of improvements and innovations that even the experts were often hard pressed to survey the market in their own fields. These are a few of the technical novelties presented, ranging from computers to household appliances.

Remote-controlled university

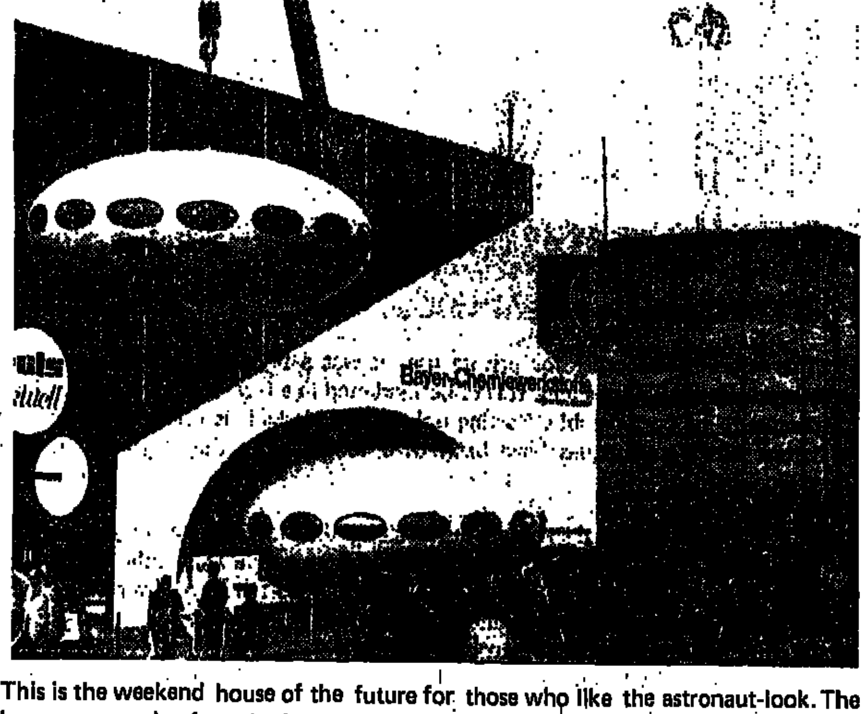
During the Hanover Fair, the technical facilities of the new university in Bochum, soon to be the largest in Europe, were supervised and remote-controlled from Hanover. These included all the essential technical facilities in working and living quarters, such as heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, sanitary facilities, telephone communications and power supply plant.

This unique control system can evaluate about 500 analogous inputs, 2,080 binary inputs, fifteen numerical inputs, 400 control directives and twenty collective fault indications. These are concentrated in a central control panel.

This panel was on display during the nine days of the Hanover Fair. It features a control table with switchboard, a page printer to record disturbances, an operational teletypeprinter and an automatic slide device to project slides needed to operate various facilities. Various data collected in Bochum was directly transmitted by special line to Hanover and issued by teleprinter.

Outdoor colour television

Until now, colour TV has brought the colours of nature into the living-room. This process is reversed by the new portable colour set. Viewers need not miss their favourite programmes when out of doors, on excursions, picnics, or simply taking a breather in the garden on a summer's night.



This is the weekend house of the future for those who like the astronaut-look. The houses are made of synthetic material and can be easily erected. (Photo: Messe AG/W. Krebs)

Weekend space stations

At first glance, they look like Flying Saucers. The round, lenticular objects are leisure-time dwellings with the "space station" look.

They are made of a synthetic material and weigh only 36 hundredweight, despite a height of twelve feet and a diameter of 32 feet. Wherever one wants to have that just-arrived-from-space feeling Futuro, for such is the name of this week-end retreat, can be easily erected. To keep foundation costs low and to intensify the Ufo feeling of comfort, Futuro is supported by a steel frame that seems to glide above the ground.

The "hatchway" also serves as a ladder. Adequate isolation provides for pleasant living conditions in all climatic zones.

The interior can be arranged at will. The living-room with the large bull's eye windows has six foldable beds and chair combinations and a kitchen recess with every facility.

Heating in winter is provided by electrically operated warm-air channels under the floor. A pleasant room temperature is achieved within a very short time, and this can be thermostatically regulated.

The secretary of the future will have a much easier time. Typewriters, dictaphone, copying equipment and files will be combined in one unit. The secretary will write electronically on a screen, copy electrophotographically from the screen original and file not reams of paper but magnetic tapes and microfilms. She will telephone by means of an invisible microphone which is built into her headrest. This exhibit was presented by Olympia at this year's Hanover Fair. Olympia calls its revolutionary unit a 'Data commander'. It will gladden the hearts of a future generation of secretaries. (Photo: Olympia)

PAL-SECAM link

A new frontier has been created dividing Europe — the colour television boundary betwenn PAL and SECAM. Along the Soviet Zone demarcation line or along the French border programmes transmitted by both systems could be enjoyed, if these were amenable to conventional colour sets. A new decoder has appeared as a welcome go-between. A new video switch developed according to the latest developments in transistor technology can beam in all makes of colour sets to the PAL and SECAM frequencies, giving excellent reception.

Image converter as a magic hood

One does not need cat's eyes to be able to see with the infrared image converter with which by the aid of a large lens objects can be seen in invisible infrared light. With this device films, for example, can be manufactured and developed in the dark, the police can observe light-shunning individuals and nab them in the act. Forged documents or paintings can be detected.

Power is supplied through a mercury cell or through a battery that can be recharged. Depending on the power source the converter will function for about 500 mercury and 130 battery hours. Attached to the case, about six inches in diameter, is an infrared spotlight that can invisibly illuminate the object.

Earthquake warnings

A major scientific discovery in recent times is that earthquakes are preceded in their epicentres by earth movements. By means of a bore hole pendulum even the slightest movements of the earth's crust — down to a ten-thousandth of an arc second — can be measured.

To put it in clearer terms: if a circle is divided into four million triangular parts, the angle of one of these parts would correspond to the quantities measured by the device. To preclude fluctuations in temperature, the pendulum is installed in a ninety feet-deep bore hole.

Besides being used for other scientific purposes, because of its great accuracy the pendulum can also keep a check on dams, since even the slightest effect of the water's weight on the earth can be registered.

Easier soldering

Workers operating soldering equipment often wish they had a third hand — to hold the object they are soldering in position, for example. An interesting exhibit at Hanover was a soldering pistol with automatic solder supply. It can thus be operated with one hand, leaving the other free.

The spool in the appliance holds nine feet of soldering metal. The pistol is operated by a button on the grip. The amount of solder required can be adjusted to a margin of five millimetres.

New electronic mini-cameras

Transistors, diodes, condensers, photoconductive cells, electromagnets — the owner of a new mini-camera has all these



Human abilities 'can be fed' into this computer. It is a Siemens data processing unit which answers by telephone questions that are put to it. This is made possible by a voice coder, which transforms electrical impulses into a synthetic language. The information has been fed to the computer by a trained speaker. (Photo: Siemens)

revolutionary elements in his pocket. But he can be as indifferent to them as to the workings of his transistor radio.

Electronics is making life more pleasant, even in photography, making cameras easier to manipulate and improving the quality of the pictures. The new system ensures that all exposure times of 1/1000th sec. to seven secs are automatically adjusted with accuracy. Since the stops are always fully opened, the expo-

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sure times are relatively short. When the light is adverse, however, a warning light indicat s when it is advisable to steady the camera on something – a tripod, for example – or to use a flash.

In the snapshot radius of six feet to infinity the scale, once adjusted, remains constant, no matter what light conditions prevail.

Photocopying in colour

With a new photocopying device it is possible to make photocopies of multi-coloured originals. Ten copies of each original can be made in about one minute.

The procedure is simple. The original is placed on a plate high up on the apparatus *with all the adjustment buttons*. The number of copies required is registered on a selection panel. Then at the turn of a switch copying takes place automatically.

Unlike conventional devices of this kind, the new model produces absolutely dry copies. Expert operators can make certain adjustments inside the apparatus to grade the colours as closely as possible to the originals. Even the slightest nuances can be reproduced.

When the fuse blows

When the fuse blows and everything is plunged into darkness candles, matches or a torch are not always at hand. Blind fumbling in the dark is not infrequently a cause of accidents when people are looking for the fuse box.

This danger is now removed by a safety fuse lamp. When the current cuts out it automatically lights up to show the row of switches or the fuse box. The switch-over from network to battery is automatic.



One of the most modern means of shipping goods is the container. More and more uses are being found for it. In Hanover Siemens demonstrated a model designed to accelerate container handling which was computerised. This model reduces handling time from 24 hours to about eight minutes. (Photo: Siemens)

Hand-drying by light

Many people think it is unhygienic or troublesome to use an elctric hand-drier. Often one cannot avoid sprinkling the ground with dripping hands en route from the wash-basin to the drier. A foot switch might be a help because the hands would not have to be waved so much, but for this special installations would be required.

The new model on display in Hanover requires nothing to be touched, no button need be jabbed by hand, no foot need search around for a pedal. Immediately the beam of a light unit underneath the drier is interrupted by the insertion of wet hands, warm air is released from both sides. Hands are dried in a jiffy when moved about in the warm current.

The drier switches off automatically when the light beams is restored.



This is a video-recorder for private use. It was a big attraction at the Fair, displayed on the Philips stand. It is to be marketed in a few weeks and demand is expected to be considerable. Costing only 1,850 Marks it is relatively inexpensive. Latest design techniques have been used to construct the elegant lines of the video-recorder. (Photo: dpa)

New weight-lifting appliance

With a new lifting appliance heavy objects can be lifted by the pressure of one's little finger, as easily as if one were moving them in space. The objects can be placed in the desired position, for example, under roofs.

The essential principle of the device is based on counterbalancing a scale beam. In the centre of gravity, placed on a pedestal or mounted on a rail near the factory roof, the device has a cantilever arm on one side and its counterweight on the other.

Between both sides a "harmonious relation" prevails since the attached weight can be counterbalanced with the aid of a robust pneumatic system operated by pressing a button. Once the weight is counterbalanced, it can be delicately and accurately manoeuvred into place. The operator's hands are free to manipulate the device.

Improved pneumatic postal system

In building pneumatic postal communications the components were hitherto attached to the wall and concealed. These costly and time-consuming installations were usually completed while the building was going up, with the result that they were frequently damaged during subsequent extensions.

A new pneumatic post system demonstrated in Hanover combines all the necessary components in a 700 by 1,140 by 480 millimetre frame with several casings with different surface materials. This system permits all the tubes to be laid at any time during construction, and, even subsequently, in old buildings.

When the various frame components have been installed, the postal stations along the way can be set up merely by cutting out a piece of tube and replacing it with a carrier, a receiver or a junction unit.

Pocket dictaphones to the fore

Small pocket dictaphones are becoming increasingly important mennonic aids in modern life. The drawback in the case of many such devices is that they do not (or, the casettes do not) fit the large office dictating machines.

This problem is solved by a novel adaptor which is a connecting link between the small and large models. It enables even the smallest cassette to be played into the larger unit.

The adapor is inserted into the cassette pocket of the office machine. Everything proceeds automatically from then on. The replay procedure is that of the normal office equipment.

Even dots and dashes

Holland presented six types of rules with which dotted lines and dash-dotted lines can be drawn in such a way that the length of the dashes and the gaps will be identical. This is done at the same speed at which unbroken lines are made. These, needless to say, can also be drawn by the rules. The rules are equipped with plastic foil which clings by a vacuum effect to the marking rail of the drawing device. The rules can also be used on triangular or angular patterns.

Better storage

Pallet-type conveyors are easily transported, but for vertical stacking they are not very suitable, especially in the case of unwieldy objects. This method of storage, however, is very economical because it takes up little room.

This problem is solved with a novel device attached to the pallets. Two steel tube hoops are equipped with coil fixtures. The greater the weight on the hoops the firmer their attachment to the load, thus facilitating high stacking.

The hoops are secured in the four hollows in the corners of the pallet by altering the cylindrical tubular rivet and conically reforming the lower part on the hoop. The hoops can then be easily

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inserted and extracted since the area of friction of tubular hoop and tubular rivet is reduced.

Office chair with a brake

However comfortable functional office chairs on wheels may be, they are nevertheless a no mean source of danger. How often does it happen that these chairs are accidentally pushed back when their occupants stand up, and if the latter attempt to sit down again without making sure that there is something more substantial than air underneath them the jolt can have serious consequences.

Thanks to the new chairs with a brake on the wheels such accidents will be rarer in future. When sat-upon the brake has little effect on the movement of the wheels. Only when the occupant stands up can the spring become fully effective, blocking the more or less unavoidable movement of the chair.



Where's the telephone cord? Nowhere, but this young lady has a connection! This is the latest in telephones but it will take time before it is developed for mass production. (Photo: dpa)

Small but electric

No secretary, phonographer or stenographer, relishes the prospect of returning home from an electric to a mechanical typewriter. A new small electric typewriter has now appeared to fill the gap.

It is 128 millimetres high, 347 millimetres broad and 354 millimetre deep, so it can be easily accommodated in any flat, even the smallest. It is easily portable too in an elegant case.

With its 28 centimetre wide carriage it meets most of the demands made on an electric typewriter.

Sauna bathing in comfort

No more cold feet in the home sauna, hitherto a great cause of discomfort. Thus far, the health-giving warmth was distributed not always very evenly through radiation from one source alone. Now the mild and pleasant infrared is distributed evenly over the entire body from the walls and floor.

This is a further step towards bringing the comfort of Roman thermal baths into every home. The Romans were familiar with floor heating 2,000 years ago.

The beauty of the new system is that it can be rolled up and put away in any corner of the room.

Massage from the handbag

A new massage device measuring 170 by 33 millimetres looks like a large lipstick. It can fit into the smallest and most elegant lady's handbag. Depress the on-and-off switch at one end and the vibrational centre in the head of the smooth hygienic plastic container sets about its relaxing and reviving task.

After the worry and strain of a day's work it quickly stimulates the circulation of the blood and relaxes the muscles. The device also sets to work the fleshy spots, so for many women it will be an important accessory.

When the bath overflows

Flooded rooms, dripping ceilings below and an angry landlord – bitter indeed for the person who allows the bath to overflow. A new water-level gauge averts this unpleasantness.

It needs no special installation, it is simply affixed or screwed into the wall.

As soon as its electrode unit is covered it sends out loud periodic signals. The device is charged by four built-in single battery cells.

It needs no special installation, it is simply affixed of screwed into the wall. The electrode conductor, which can be of any length, is held by a plastic suction appliance. The electrode head therefore can be installed at any desirable height.

The gauge is also useful for swimming pools, soakaways and other facilities. It gives timely warning of cellar floodings, main bursts and excessive bilge water in the hulls of boats and yachts.

A hearth on the table

Dishes remain warm for hours in an elegant rechaud with a baroque-style rim. It is available in pure silver or silver plate.

This hearth on the table also serves as a refrigerator. Accessories supplied with it include four insulated legs, a spirit stove, a bowl to place it in; (this can also be used as a flower bowl): a cover, two small separate bowls, a warming ring and two cut glass dishes.

Strong men look on as a young gir cuts a thick log as easily as butter The saw was developped by AEG Telefunken. It will spare many ar aching back in the timber industry. (Photo: AEG-Telefunken

Waking up by light and sound

The light alarm, Permalux, has beer technically improved and now appears ir a new design. Switches on the front of the case and a 24-hour alarm mechanism are easily operated.

Minute-long acoustic and light signals can be set. First the chronometer awakens gently with light. This is followed by a soothing humming tone whose degree of harshness can be adjusted at will.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 29 April 1969)

New technological research institute in Hanover

In a few months a new technological research institute will begin work in Hanover. The institute, which is financed by industry, will systematically chart the technological and economic conditions expected to prevail in the 1980s and 1990s.

Ten to fifteen million Marks are to be allocated annually for this purpose. The institute is to receive an initial grant of four to five million Marks.

The director of Volkswagen, Kurt Lotz, said at the foundation ceremony in Hanover that the new institute will need to draw on research sources in all sectors of industry, from basic industry, from metal and chemistry to electronics. Close cooperation will be sought with government officials and scientists.

In the first phase of its activities, the institute will apply itself to collecting and classifying available data, especially of American research organisations. The results will be passed on to the main centres of industrial management, to provide a basis for further research. In the second phase, the institute will conduct its own basic research.

Kurt Lotz added that it is not intended to carry out basic research for other institutions now active in that field. The new institute will build on the findings of other organisations in an effort to determine technological trends in relation to industrial progress.

He believes it will take the institute about three years to organise its affairs. The first subjects of interest will be fuel and power supply, town-planning and transport, information, construction and production, as well as methods, systems and planning.

The Messe- und Ausstellungs-AG in Hanover is to provide a site of 54,000 square feet for the new institute. A full-time staff of fifty is foreseen, with fifty to seventy experts from industry cooperating in research for periods of two to three years.

Applications are already coming in. Apparently, the full-time staff will be recruited from the universities.

Kurt Lotz said that even now it is clear that massive financial support can be expected from various organisations. But he added, "I hope the impression is not given that the foundation and financing of the institute are solely the concern of a few large enterprises which even now can afford to plan ahead for the year 2000. It is our intention to allow smaller companies to participate in these new projects."

(DIE WELT, 28 de April 1969)

■ MODERN LIVING

Wildlife in West Berlin's woods and forest

SENATE GIVES PRIORITY TO TREE PROTECTION



You know well enough how many rams the Senate has to have shot in the course of a year. But do you know how many rams and wild pigs run wild in the Berlin forest?

Because these facts are little known we went on a "pig inspecting" party arranged by the Senate It was to take place in the Grunewald under the "Tom Dooley oak", where we found a bus waiting— it was no surprise that the bus was there since the present senator responsible for economic affairs was once responsible for traffic in the city.

The oaktree is named after the famous American, Tom Dooley, who has become something of a legend and about whom a song has been composed.

But the Americans are not the only ones to have an interest in the Grunewald. The Berlin forestry autorities have been interested in what goes on there for hundreds of years! So Senator König said. The 26 Berlin rangers are responsible for the wellbeing of the animals in the forest and to ensure that they are only shot by licence-holders.

The wild creatures in the Berlin forest are well fed and have increased adequately, according to a member of the ranger staff, who said:"the reproduction of animals is as aesthetic a process as it is among human brings." The number of animals in the forest has been prescribed as 250 deer, eighty female deer, 250 wild pigs and twenty goats but every year 160 deer are weeded out of the herds that roam in the Verlin forest, as well as goats, wildpigs and other animals. There is still enough room for ordinary people to wonderabout.

The common belief that the woods about B rlin are filled with pines and Tom Dooley oaktrees is not true. These species of trees are nowadays very race. In earlier times the trees in the Berlin forest were mainly perennials, but this is far from the case now. Friedrich II had many oaks cut down for shipment to England because he needed cash to finance his various wars.

Since the end of the Second World War there has been a considerable amount of replanting in the Berlin forest, particularly in replanting perennials that were severely devastated during the war. The total forest area of 20,000 acres includes forty p r cent of pines and sixty per cent perennials.

The Senator for Econimic Affairs spoke to journalists and officials from the ranger's office on the conducted tour of the wild life that is to be found in the forest, giving facts and figures to the press of the divided city.

Hunting-style meal

A meal was provided in hunting style but there was a bit of a mess up since forty p ople were invited but there were only 25 glasses for the drinks! A hunting soup was served and then three gentlemen wearing hunting clothes called the guests to table by blowing hunting horns. Senator König turned the spit of the roasting pig for the television cameras.

The feast included wild pig, fatty, served with salt and pepper and for those who liked the lean plenty of mustard. For the thirsty there was plenty of drought beer.

Beneath rain-drenched trees, on wooden benches at long wooden tables the guests sat round an open fire and enjoyed the delights of the chase — when it is all ended!

A forester related how it was uncommon for animals in the forest to get through the fence and stray into the Soviet Zone of the city. The wild animals remained in the West Berlin part undisturbed by visitors and the occupation forces.

But there are advantages from living in proximity to a large city. People out for an afternoon in the forest collect chestnuts and acorns to feed to the animals. And the foxes in the forest are well aware that they can find a tasty morsel to eat in the rubbish bins scattered about the forest. And the animals have nothing to fear from being enclosed. The ranger's office fights for the rights of every three they have under their care. Any suggestion that a tree should be felled meets with instant opposition from the forestry people.

The Berlin forest is there for leisure and for its beauty and not for building sites and to feed the mills of the timber industry. The forestry administration does not sell wood in order to make good its deficit. Money is made from the management of six restaurants and hotels that are scattered about the confines of the forest let out to concessionnaires.

For one evening the forestry administration offered some kind of competition to the leaseholders of their six restaurants. The administration provided roasted pig such as could be had nowhere else in Berlin.

Berlin's foresters have their own traditions of many years' standing. A deer's horn has a hole bored into it and guests are expected to drink through the hole. Senator König and other people present at the party had to press their heads between the antlers and drink in this way, following the ancient foresters' custom.

Successful party

The party was a pleasant surprise and a considerable success. It was dark when everyone left and the busdriver had a difficulty finding his way through the forest roads. Two deer once jumped across the road, shown up by the vehicle's headlights. For a moment they stood staring towards us in amazement but then they disappeared into the darkness.

The busdriver said, although he was not entirely sure of his facts, that something like 16 per cent of West Berlin's total area was covered with trees. Then we approached the built up parts of the city and again we were back among streets and houses, noise and the activity of a great metropolis.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 April 1969)

For and against Bavaria's national park

At Neustadt on the Danube, between Ingolstadt and Regensburg thousands of eagle owls, beavers, otters and elks can be seen in the Bavarian national park. There have been endless quarrels about the establishment of a Bavarian national park. Committees have met and discussed the matter and it has been a hot-debated question in the last days of office of Alois Hundhammer, Bavarian Minister responsible for agricultural affairs.

Now the Bavarian Federal state assembly has made a decision concerning the national park that it is proposed to establish close to the Czech frontier. The new Bavarian Minister responsible for agricultural affairs, Hans Eisenmann, has given the project his full support.

At the outset Minister Hundhammer and his officials were against the establishment of a national park in the Bavarian forests. Nature protection was ignored when it came to considerations of woods and the timber that could be obtained from them. A national park would have meant fewer acres for timber production.

Professor Bernhard Grzimek, director of the Frankfurt Zoo and famous throughout the world for his work on animal protection, demanded a giant portion of the Bavarian forest for his pet idea of a national park.

It is not always possible to be delighted with the basic reasons that produce ministerial attitudes. What are these hinter-factors when a national park is mentioned in the state capital, Munich? There is basically a compromise about the whole project. It has been decided to divide the park into smaller, self-controlling districts.

Professor Grzimek has come out strongly against this proposal. He claims that there are a sufficient number of small national parks in this country as it is. Small animal protection areas cannot be compared with a national park.

In spring of this year it is proposed to introduce the first stages of this small units national park project. Elks, deer, bison, red and black pig and many other animals will have the run of these small units. It is proposed that five small units be established in the first instance with feeding grounds for the animals. The main attraction of these units, the bears, will be kept in barred cages as usual.

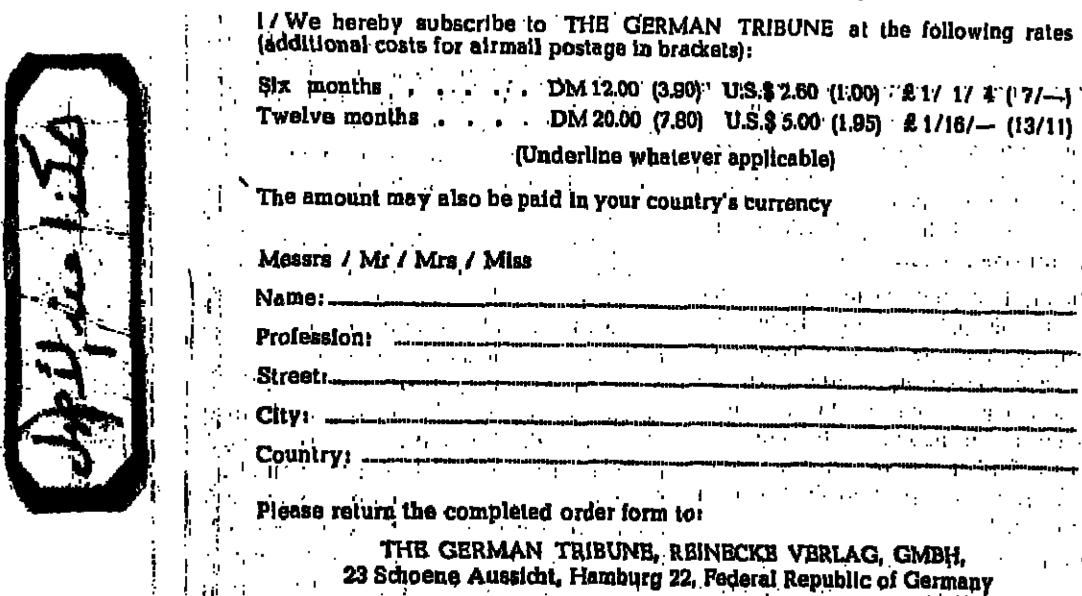
An allocation of seven million Marks has been provided by the Federal state of Bavaria for these small reserves for animals. Development funds will also be provided for the area between the Arber and the Austrian frontier. The neighbouring Czechs have begun to express interest in the project and they propose to establish a park adjoining, with a new frontier post for tourists from this country at Philippsreuth.

Others are interested in the development of this plan, particularly the large tourist agencies. Bankers from Düsseldorf, Munich real estate agents and hoteliers from Berlin have all expressed interest in the project and wish to be included.

Equally official bodies have taken a keen interest in planning for the national park and there has been talk of ski-lifts and tobbogganing runs, of swimming pools and learner slopes for mountain climbers, of the building of new hostels for the young and petrol stations. It is proposed that the whole will become an idyllic holiday resort north of the Ilz.

One hotel manager has had an idea that goes one better than most. He intends to build cabins sleeping four in secluded parts of the forest which he will advertise as being peaceful and restful after the style of Robinson Crusoe's retreat form life!

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 27 April 1969)



■ SPORT

Eberhard Schöler falters on the edge of victory

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

The clickety click of white celluloid balls rebounding off rubber-surfaced bats and green-painted tables is over. After ten days of frenzied applause at Oberwiesenfeld ice rink, Munich, the table tennis world championship titles have been decided, peace has returned and a great sporting event has come to a close.

As ever, some won, others lost. The winner of the world championships was unquestionably table tennis itself; the loser was Mr Eldh of Sweden, the chairman of the international committee that seeded Eberhard Schöler at number seventeen.

Without Eberhard Schöler, the Federal Republic champion, the competition would have been like a detective story without a corpse or an orchestra without a conductor. His successes, which generally took spectators by surprise, mesmerised the fans. Suspense-lovers rushed to the rink — 62,281 of them — and it is no exaggeration to say that sevently per cent of them came because of Schöler.

Yet Schöler, 29, of Düsseldorf faltered only a bat's breadth from victory. Why, after seeming invincible at this year's world championships? The explanation, simple enough, is that the Federal Republic champion was physically exhausted in the final ("I suddenly couldn't feel my legs any longer.")

No wonder. In the ten days of the championships he was at the table almost twice as long as Ito of Japan, the man who beat him in the final. Schöler made three appearances in four team events and two more in five Swaythling Cup games, a total of 22 games to Ito's fourteen.

On his way to the singles final Schöler made fourteen appearances, eight singles and six doubles encounters. His games against Amelin and Tasaka went five sets and in three other cases the game went to four sets. Right up to the final Ito did not waste a set. He saved his strength. And Schöler may be a sporting phenomenon but he is not a machine.

This country's successes are self-evident. They are the outcome of unerring preparations and the massive vocal support of an unexpectedly large public.

For the first time ever the men's team did not consist of Schöler alone. Bernt Jansen and Wilfried Lieck won points that need not necessarily have been expected. If Jansen learns to master his temperament he will develop into a valuable player. There is no reason why he should sink into oblivion after having defeated the reigning world champion.

Wilfried Lieck, a Düsseldorf sports news agency noted, was the best number three this country has had for years. At nineteen and 23 both Jansen and Lieck are young men. They will still be around at Nagoya, Japan, in 1971.

Where the women are concerned the situation is less encouraging. One youngsters, Wibke Hendriksen, was included among three older players, Diane Schöler, Agnes Simon and Edith Buchholz. The table tennis association will have to scout around for promising youngsters. Vilim Harangozo's contract as trainer must be renewed, of course, but unfortunately it looks very much as though he would like to return to Yugoslavia and his family.

Japan's Ito in true form in his match against Eberhard Schöler (Photo: dpa)

The Japanese did not sweep the board. There was merely a reshuffle in their team. Hasagawa and Kono, the best men at the 1967 Stockholm world championships, made way for the newcomers and Ito, Inoue, Tasaka and Schöler-stylist Kasai are likely candidates for the world championships in their own country in two years' time.

Europe has undoubtedly gained ground but as the forthcoming championships are to be held in Japan they will have to be prepared for a renewed offensive on the part of the penholder players.

Many of the 3,100 games were first-rate. The same can be said of the organisation, apart from mishaps during the first two days. Jupp Schlaf and Rudi Grüber did their level best but were powerless against draughts.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 April 1969)

Bernt Jansen beats Japan's Hasagawa

Bernt Jansen, twenty years old on 27 July, will remember for many a long year the day on which he beat reigning table tennis world champion Hasagawa of Japan at Oberwiesenfeld ice rink, Munich. The tension was unbearable. Seldom has a match been so exciting.

Jansen, who has often worked himself up into a frenzy only to give away easy shots, excelled himself. The best player of VfL Osnabrück, twice Federal Republic men's doubles champion (together with Michailoff), twice runner-up behind Eberhard Schöler in the men's singles and four times national youth champion, Jansen worked wonders with the tiny celluloid ball.

The Japanese opponent had not a hope against Bernt Jansen's forehand bombardment, yet it looked for a time as though the world champion might catch up and beat Jansen after all. Jansen must have recalled the Federal Republic championships, in which he was 20 - 16 on Schöler yet went on to lose.

Was the same to happen against Hasagawa? Jansen pulled himself together and won. His prospects were anything but promising. Jansen was furious at being beaten in the semi-final of the team event by Stanek of Czechoslovakia. "I had already beaten him in the European league!" he grumbled. Observers reckoned Jansen had let his temperament run away with him instead of concentrating.

Then came the finals against Japan, the first time this country has ever reached the world championship finals. In the very first game Bernt Jansen had to pit his skill against that of Kono.

The dark-haired trainee clerk, who is on the point of taking final exams at the newspaper publisher's where he works, won the first set 21 — 15. He lost the second 16 — 21 and went on to lose the crucial third 12 — 21.

When he then had to play the world champion Jansen's only thought was to make no more mistakes. And he succeeded, beating Hasagawa 21 — 18, 21 — 17. "This has been the greatest success in my sporting career to date!" he commented delightedly. A member of the Federal Republic team in the world championship finals and a victory

Vilim Harangozo, Yugoslav coach who trains this country's team, had nothing but praise for his protégé. "Jansen played wonderfully The Japanese player could do nothing at all about his forehand."

Bernt Jansen himself is not yet satisfield. He would like to leave his present club, VfL Osnabrück, for Borussia Düsseldorf, Eberhard Schöler's club. Jansen reckons he can develop even further with Borussia.

His sights are set on the singles championships, a sector in which Eberhard Schöler has been kingpin for many years; just as Conny Freundorfer was before him. Bernt Jansen can rest assured that age is on his side.

(Hannoversche Presse, 26 April 1969)



Bernt Jansen flushed with victory! (Photo: Dieter Fripke

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0 35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0 60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft. 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.60	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		